

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

## Thanksgiving.

Once more has the time-honored day come around, and once more we are called on to give thanks for the thousand blessings that have been showered upon us during the year that is fast drawing to a close. If our Pilgrim Fathers had reason to be thankful amidst privation, suffering and want, how much more reason have we to be thankful, surrounded by comforts and luxuries to which they were strangers. There is not one who reads these lines but has something to be thankful for. Though sorrow may have crossed the path of some of us, and removed one that was near and dear to us, yet let us not say there is no cause for thanksgiving. Let us, then, on this day be especially thankful that our lot has been cast in this land flowing with milk and honey—a land which is the freest and best and most enlightened on which heaven has smiled.

On this day let us not be unmindful of the many and great blessings that have been showered upon us, both as a nation and as individuals. And though, perhaps, we cannot enter fully into the spirit which actuated those who inaugurated the day, let us endeavor to show the world that it is a day worthy to be perpetuated throughout all time.

## Thanksgiving for National Prosperity.

BY KIPPS.

How rich thy gifts, Almighty King!  
From thee our public blessings spring;  
The extended trade, the fruitful skies,  
The treasures liberty bestows,  
Th' eternal joys the gospel shows,  
All from thy boundless goodness rise.

Here commerce spreads the wealthy store,  
Which pours from every foreign shore;  
Science and art their charms display;  
Religion teaches us to raise  
Our voices to our Maker's praise,  
As truth and conscience point the way.

With grateful hearts, with joyful tongues,  
To God we raise united songs;  
His power and mercy we proclaim;  
This land through every age shall own,  
Jehovah here has fixed his throne,  
And triumph in his mighty name.

Long as the moon her course shall run,  
Or man behold the circling sun,  
O, still may God amidst us reign;  
Ours our just counsels with success,  
With peace and joy our borders bless,  
And all our sacred rights maintain.

**JEFFERSON DAVIS.**—The case of Jefferson Davis, the President of the late so-called Confederacy, was called for trial at the Circuit Court in Richmond, on Monday. On motion of the Counsel for the Government, it was postponed until the next term of the Court.

**THE FUTURE OF JOHNSON'S CABINET.**—A correspondent who, like all others, claims to be "posted," writes from Washington as follows, concerning the disposition of President Johnson's cabinet after the 4th of March:

Secretary McCulloch goes to Europe, to take charge of a branch of Jay Cooke's bank to be established in London; Mr. Seward retires to Auburn, on the 4th of March next, to write his reminiscences; Secretary Welles says he shall welcome the day which relieves him of the navy department, and allows his return to the land of steady habits; Secretary Brown returns to his home in Illinois immediately upon his retirement, and will not hold over the thirty days allowed him by the civil office tenure bill; Postmaster General Randall has temporarily engaged the furnished residence of Perry Fuller, Esq., in the absence of that gentleman, and Attorney General Evarts has an eye on the Senatorial succession in New York. Secretary Schaffeld alone holds over.

## The Mock Session.

The Free Press correspondent thus describes the mock session in the House of Representatives the last night of the session:

Soon after 11 o'clock, Mr. Miner moves a recess of 20 minutes, and the sleeping spectators brighten up. Some of the members scatter to the lunch-room and elsewhere, down stairs, but hurry back to be in time for the "fun."

Soon Gen. Foster takes the vacant Speaker's chair and announces that the official returns show the gentleman from West Haven is elected Speaker, and he knows that he will be an Abel one. Mr. Abel comes slowly to the chair. He is a demure looking gentleman, with long hair tucked behind his ears, but with a twinkle of sport in his eye. He makes a presiding officer, on taking the chair, claiming the sympathy of the House, and reminding them of the long-forgotten fact that "to err is human," which is applauded at each sentence.

Mr. Gleed, with solemn air, offers a resolution adopting, as the rules of the Mock Session, those of the Vermont Reform School; declared passed by the Speaker without putting it to a vote.

Motion to lay the Speaker on the table; to lay him under the table; and that he be suspended by unanimous consent follow quickly, and all are pronounced out of order under the rules.

A joint resolution on Benders—to wit: "Resolved, that no member shall go on a bender to-night," is introduced and referred to the Committee on the Grecian Bend.

The Speaker announces that he is about to adjourn, and a new one is in-

continently elected. Declaring that it was high time that the democracy were represented in the Speaker's Chair, Mr. Miner conducts Mr. Brigham to the chair. He takes hold with energy, and orders the House to rush in its business. The member from Southbury asks leave to introduce a bill, and inquires, without waiting for a reply and with intense feeling, if it has got to this that a republican can't be heard on the floor of this House? The Speaker informs him no, for it wouldn't be democratic. The bill is introduced, however, and proves to be an act incorporating a Mammoth Shad and Mackerel factory.

A resolution is introduced of inquiry whether every member of the House had been supplied with an "early rose," which is referred to the Committee on Fucire. Another resolution is introduced directing the Speaker to reprimand a reporter for taking a seat on the floor of this House. This is an allusion to a mishap which befell one of the reporters the other day, whose chair suddenly collapsed into kindling wood, leaving its occupant seated, amid its ruins on the floor; and like every other early is received with uproarious applause and laughter.

A resolution is offered, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to provide 12 dozen gross of Halls Cough Balsam, for the use of members, when the member from—has the floor; and a fresh roar of laughter rises at the expense of a member who has been once or twice coughed down in debate.

The Democratic Speaker now resigns, and in response to long and simultaneous calls, the "gentleman from Proctor" takes the Speaker's chair. He finds a quantity of unfinished business on his table. Among the pile, sundry epithets in rhyme on deceased members. One on a member who died of his efforts on the bill giving the bodies of criminals in certain cases to the doctors for dissection, winds up with the affecting legend that, "His life was such that none respect him Or grieve that Satan now dissects him."

Another recites that whereas one throw of Death's dart is enough for most folks, "For—three times the dart was swung, For nothing else could stop his tongue."

There are other funny ones which double up the members in convulsions of laughter. Among the unfinished business, the waggyish Speaker now discovers a bill to enable towns, on the line of the Tenthousand Railroad, to aid in the construction of said road, by bonding all the inhabitants who live within sound of the whistle.

## Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1868.

Public Acts, designated by the Secretary of State for publication in the newspapers.

An Act in amendment of chapter eighty-three of the General Statutes, entitled "Of the grand list."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and distributed to the town clerks of the several towns, and the city clerks of the several cities in this State, suitable blanks, on which to make up the grand list of said towns and cities; and also a blank to each town and city clerk, upon which to make the annual returns of an abstract of the grand list in such town and city on or before the first day of April in each year.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the town clerks in each town and city in this State, on or before the first day of June annually, to make and deposit with the clerks of their several towns and cities in this State, an abstract of the grand list of the several towns and cities, in the form now required by law; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several towns and cities, to transmit by mail on or before the first day of August of each year the aforesaid abstracts to the Secretary of State, who shall, on the second Thursday of October of each year, deliver such abstracts to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. If any town clerk, city clerk, or lister, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon him by this act, and shall be convicted therefor, he shall pay to the State a fine of \$10 and costs, to be recovered by the State's attorney in said county in an action in the name of the State.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, Nov. 16, 1868.

An Act in relation to the grand list.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. It is hereby made the duty of the several commissioners, whose duty it is to make out the grand list of the several unorganized towns and gores in this State, to make and transmit by mail to the Secretary of State, on or before the last day of August in each year, an abstract of their grand list, in the same manner as the listers of organized towns are required to do.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to prepare the list for State taxes from the abstracts now required by law to be deposited in his office, on or before the first day of August annually; and shall cause four copies thereof to be accurately engrossed, one copy of which shall be delivered to the Treasurer of the State, one to the Auditor of Accounts, and one to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the General Assembly; which copies shall be delivered on or before the second Thursday of October, annually.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, Nov. 10, 1868.

An Act in amendment of section one of chapter eighty-three of the General Statutes, relating to the grand list.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section one of chapter eighty-three of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: All polls of the male inhabitants of this State, whether citizen or alien, over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of seventy, shall be set in the list at two dollars each; provided, nevertheless, the listers in the several towns may in their discretion omit the polls of such persons as are actually poor, and of any other person from whom, by reason of absence or other cause, a tax is not likely to be collected.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from the first day of March, 1869.

Approved Nov. 20, 1868.

An Act regulating the change of depots and stations on railways.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. No railroad corporation shall abandon any station or depot which is on its road in this State, and owned by said corporation, and which has now been, or shall hereafter have been established for five years, except by consent of the county court within and for the county in which the depot is situated, upon petition and hearing, after such notice as the said court, or either of the judges thereof may direct; which hearing may be, upon proofs in court, or by reference or commission, under the direction of said court, as to said court may seem meet upon granting or refusing such petition, the court may award costs as shall seem for or against any parties who present or resist such petition; and the accommodation furnished by the stopping of trains at such stations, shall not be substantially diminished, as compared with that furnished at other stations on the same road, except upon the consent of the court obtained as aforesaid; provided, however, that if any railroad corporation, desiring to remove or discontinue any depot on its road, shall give notice of such intention by publishing the same in a newspaper, or two newspapers, if so many there be in which depot is located, or if no newspaper be printed in such county, the publication shall be in a newspaper or two newspapers, if so many there be, in an adjoining county which notice shall be published three weeks successively, and the last publication shall be at least thirty days, and not more than sixty days, previous to the intended time of discontinuance or removal as published in such notice; and if on the expiration of thirty days after the last publication as aforesaid, no proceeding is commenced to enjoin such corporation, as is provided by section two of this act, then said corporation may discontinue or remove said depot without applying to county court, as is provided in this section.

SEC. 2. In case of any violation or intended violation of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county in which said station or depot is located, at the relation of any ten legal voters of the town or city in which said station is located, to proceed in equity by petition to enjoin and prevent such violation of this act; and any chancellor to whom such petition shall be presented, either in term time or vacation, shall have power and it shall be his duty to enforce in summary manner the provisions of this act, and compel obedience thereto.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 19, 1868.

An Act in amendment of sections sixteen and twenty-one, of chapter sixteen of the General Statutes, entitled "Of the organization of village corporations and fire districts."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Section sixteen of chapter sixteen of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Special meetings of such inhabitants shall be called by the clerk from time to time, and in case of his death, absence or disability, by either of the prudential committees, upon application in writing of three or more of such inhabitants, and every such call shall state the purpose for which such meeting is to be held, and the time and place of holding the same, and such call shall be posted up in two or more public places, in such district, at least six days previous to the time set therein for holding such meeting.

SEC. 2. Section twenty-one, of chapter sixteen, of the General Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The clerk of every such district, shall keep for the inspection of the inhabitants of such district, a fair record of all the meetings, votes, and proceedings of such district, and shall call annually, a meeting of the voters in such district, for the election of the officers of such district, and such annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in January, in each year. And in case of the absence, death, removal or disability of such clerk, or of his neglect to call such annual meeting of the voters in such district, as hereinbefore provided, either member of the prudential committee of such district, may at any time thereafter call a special meeting of the voters of such district, and the election of officers made at such special meeting shall be as valid as if made at the regular annual meeting of such district.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, November 20, 1868.

An Act in amendment of section fourteen, of Chapter eighty-six, of the General Statutes, relating to private corporations.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. All corporations whose charters have already expired, or shall hereafter expire, by their own limitation, or shall be annulled by forfeiture or otherwise, shall nevertheless be continued bodies corporate for the purpose of enabling them gradually to close their concerns, to dispose of and convey their property, and to provide for prosecuting or defending suits by or against them, for the term of three years after the date when they shall have been so dissolved, and until such suits and the subject matter thereof shall be fully disposed of, but not for the purpose of continuing the business for which such corporations have been or may be established.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, October 29, 1868.

An Act in addition to sections sixty-six and sixty-seven of chapter twenty-four of the General Statutes, entitled "Of laying out and discontinuing highways and bridges," as amended by the act approved November 20, 1867.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Whenever any court shall assess any town or towns, as is provided for by an act in amendment of sections sixty-six and sixty-seven of chapter twenty-four of the General Statutes, entitled "Of laying out and discontinuing highways and bridges," approved November 20, 1867, the court may in their discretion, on the motion of any town interested as a party to the proceedings, appoint a commissioner in whose charge the contemplated work shall be placed, and under whose superintendence and direction all moneys assessed and appropriated therefor, shall be expended.

SEC. 2. From time to time, as the commissioner so appointed shall need, he shall require of the selectmen of each of the towns which shall have been assessed aforesaid, such towns assessment in due and ratable proportions; and upon such requisition, it shall be the duty of the selectmen so required, to draw their order or orders upon the treasuries of their respective towns, for the amount or amounts so required; which order or orders shall constitute valid and legal claims in favor of the towns thereof against the town or towns upon which the treasuries the same shall have been drawn.

SEC. 3. Such commissioner shall render to the court by which he shall have been appointed, and under its order and direction, an account of his doings and expenditures in the matters so entrusted to his charge; which account shall be finally audited and adjusted by such court upon notice to the several towns interested therein; and he shall be liable to refund to the several towns, according to their respective interest therein, such moneys or property as, upon such accounting, shall be found in his hands.

SEC. 4. Such commissioner shall give bond in such amount, and with such sureties as the court shall require, to each of the towns interested as aforesaid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his said appointment and for the re-payment of such moneys or property as, upon such accounting, shall be found in his hands.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868.

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SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act in addition to chapter twenty-four of the General Statutes, entitled "Of laying out and discontinuing highways and bridges."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. Whenever an application by petition shall be made to any county or Superior Court, to discontinue any highway, laid by commissioners appointed by either of said courts, which has not been built and completed, agreeable to the orders of such court, such petition shall be served on one or more of the original petitioners for the laying of said road, as well as on one or more of the selectmen of the town or towns through which such road is laid, or the same, on motion, shall be dismissed; and if commissioners shall be appointed who shall report adversely to the prayer of the petition to discontinue, the original petitioners shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed by the court in their discretion.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 19, 1868.

## Special Notices.

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## WOMAN.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and rely upon the most urgent necessity will be true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of these troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of cold coffee, and consequent chilliness, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage causes the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the "vagina," which, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims, and nature has self-completed their development.

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